- (c) To indemnify the landowners and authorized users and occupants against any liability for loss of life, personal injury and property damage arising from the construction, maintenance, occupancy or use of the lands by the applicant, his employees, contractors and their employees, or subcontractors and their employees.
- (d) To restore the lands as nearly as may be possible to their original condition upon the completion of construction to the extent compatible with the purpose for which the right-of-way was granted.
- (e) To clear and keep clear the lands within the right-of-way to the extent compatible with the purpose of the right-of-way; and to dispose of all vegetative and other material cut, uprooted, or otherwise accumulated during the construction and maintenance of the project.
- (f) To take soil and resource conservation and protection measures, including weed control, on the land covered by the right-of-way.
- (g) To do everything reasonably within its power to prevent and suppress fires on or near the lands to be occupied under the right-of-way.
- (h) To build and repair such roads, fences, and trails as may be destroyed or injured by construction work and to build and maintain necessary and suitable crossings for all roads and trails that intersect the works constructed, maintained, or operated under the right-of-way.
- (i) That upon revocation or termination of the right-of-way, the applicant shall, so far as is reasonably possible, restore the land to its original condition.
- (j) To at all times keep the Secretary informed of its address, and in case of corporations, of the address of its principal place of business and of the names and addresses of its principal officers.
- (k) That the applicant will not interfere with the use of the lands by or under the authority of the landowners for any purpose not inconsistent with the primary purpose for which the right-of-way is granted.

When the applicant is the U.S. Government or a State Government or an instrumentality thereof and is prohibited

by law from executing any of the above stipulations, the Secretary may waive the requirement that the applicant agree to any stipulations so prohibited.

[33 FR 19803, Dec. 27, 1968, as amended at 45 FR 45910, July 8, 1980. Redesignated at 47 FR 13327, Mar. 30, 1982]

§ 169.6 Maps.

- (a) Each application for a right-of-way shall be accompanied by maps of definite location consisting of an original on tracing linen or other permanent and reproducible material and two reproductions thereof. The field notes shall accompany the application, as provided in §169.7. The width of the right-of-way shall be clearly shown on the maps.
- (b) A separate map shall be filed for each section of 20 miles of right-of-way, but the map of the last section may include any excess of 10 miles or less.
- (c) The scale of maps showing the line of route normally should be 2,000 feet to an inch. The maps may, however, be drawn to a larger scale when necessary and when an increase in scale cannot be avoided through the use of separate field notes, but the scale must not be increased to such extent as to make the maps too cumbersome for convenient handling and filing.
- (d) The maps shall show the allotment number of each tract of allotted land, and shall clearly designate each tract of tribal land affected, together with the sections, townships, and ranges in which the lands crossed by the right-of-way are situated.

§ 169.7 Field notes.

Field notes of the survey shall appear along the line indicating the right-of-way on the maps, unless the maps would be too crowded thereby to be easily legible, in which event the field notes may be filed separately on tracing linen in such form that they may be folded readily for filing. Where field notes are placed on separate tracing linen, it will be necessary to place on the maps only a sufficient number of station numbers so as to make it convenient to follow the field notes. The field notes shall be typewritten. Whether endorsed on the maps or filed